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CROWD BOOS MRS. GEO. WONG

Mrs. George Wong, wife of George Wong, on trial for high treason at the Supreme Court, was the centre of hostile demonstration in Des Voeux Road last evening after the Court had adjourned.

Mrs. Wong, who had been called as a witness for the defence in the afternoon, left the Court at about 5.30 when the court rose.

Chinese who had been in Court while she was giving evidence started booing her in the street and two or three women accompanying her, and within a minute or two she was the centre of an angry crowd.

The crowd booed and shouted remarks at Mrs. Wong who was protected by a British officer. She was escorted into Windsor House, when the crowd dispersed.

Grave Food Situation In S.E. Asia

Singapore, April 17.
The big food conference which opened here on Monday has placed before the British Government the full gravity of the South East Asia situation for the urgent consideration of the combined food board in Washington. This was announced in a communique issued at a closed conference today.

The communique states: "The conference took note of the provisional allocations of cereals made to South East Asia by the combined food board, and of the fact that these envisaged drastic cuts in the allocations proposed as recently as March 26 to this area, for the second three months of this year.

"The conference took further note of statements published recently in other parts of the world regarding improvement in the general food situation, and expressed concern at the public's impression in South East Asia that improvement in other parts of the world had been achieved at the expense of territories in South East Asia.

"The conference resolved unanimously to do all in its power to prevent the imposition of any cuts and to press for the reallocation of adequate stocks of cereals for South East Asia."

Measures discussed by the conference, included the provision of tugs, lighters, barges, locomotives, railway wagons, more large coastal shipping, the importation of dehydrated foods from Australia, the maintenance of the Burma transportation system, the dredging of Bangkok's andbar, the extended use of parboiled and lightly milled rice, the elimination of waste and the provision of textiles and other inducement goods.

These measures demonstrate the high importance of the transport problem, said the communique, adding: "At the same time, the conference reiterated the view that the key solution of the pressing problem with which they were confronted, was the immediate release of existing rice stocks in Siam. They took steps to impress all concerned of the danger of any further delay."—Reuter.

ALEKHINE BURIED

Lisbon, Apr. 17.
Dr. Alexander Alekhine, former world chess champion, who was found dead over his chess board in a Lisbon hotel three weeks ago after he had choked on a piece of meat, was buried today.—Reuter.

STORY OF LETTER Witness Changes His Opinion Wong Certificate Now Mislaid

PEACE TREATIES

Washington, Apr. 17.
Secretary of State James Byrnes told a press conference today that failure to agree at the forthcoming Paris conference might force Britain, France and the United States to sign separate peace treaties.

He could not speculate on possible failure but did not altogether deny the possibility of separate peace treaties being signed with former German satellite nations.

Mr. Byrnes also said that the State Department had no knowledge of any German factories working on atomic research in Spain.—Reuter.

SOVIET FOREIGN POLICY

Moscow, April 17.
The Soviet magazine "New Times" gave this definition of the foreign policy of the Soviet Government:

"The Soviet Union wants to make sure peace for all nations, security for her borders and peaceful and friendly governments in neighbouring countries.

"The Soviet Union wants strengthening of international friendship on the basis of equality of States and not the domination of some states by others."

The magazine said there was no "mystery" in the Soviet foreign policy, which was not only expressed in official documents but also in absolutely clear facts.—Reuter.

WRENS TO LEAVE HONG KONG

Twenty young English WRENS who for six months have dazzled the eyes of everybody and charmed the hearts of many are saying farewell to Hong Kong this week.

They sail for Home on Saturday aboard H.M.S. "Speaker" under the command of their popular O.C., First Officer Margaret Bray, leaving behind them evidence of a difficult job, well done.

RELEASE PLANS AFTER JUNE

London, April 17.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Callaghan, Labour Member for Cardiff South, asked if the Minister of Labour could now announce a further programme of releases from the forces beyond June next.

Mr. Isaacs replied that under the provisional programme the estimated number of men and women to be released and discharged in the third quarter of this year would be 532,400, bringing the cumulative total since June 18, 1945, up to 3,988,000.

He was asked by the Service Ministers to make it clear that, though as far as possible men and women would be released in accordance with this provisional programme, compulsory deferment of release of a number of individuals would continue to be necessary, and as in the past there would be some inequality in the rate of release for certain branches of categories and trades in the Navy and R.A.F.

Mr. Isaacs said that by the end of September, part of Group 55 would be reached in the Navy, involving 121,000 men. In the Army, part of Group 40—involving 261,000 men—would be reached, and in the R.A.F. part of Group 46, involving 128,050 men.

In the Women's auxiliary service Group 59, involving 5,000 women would be reached; in the Navy, part of Group 52, involving 11,700 in the Army, and Group 49, involving 14,700 in the R.A.F.—Reuter.

A LETTER WRITTEN BY HECTOR LEE WHICH THE CROWN PROSECUTOR SAID WAS FOUND AT HIS HOUSE FOLLOWING HIS ARREST WAS INTRODUCED INTO HIS CROSS-EXAMINATION YESTERDAY WHEN LEE GAVE EVIDENCE ON BEHALF OF GEORGE WONG, ON TRIAL FOR HIGH TREASON BEFORE A GENERAL MILITARY COURT.

LEE ADMITTED THE CONTENTS OF THE LETTER BUT SAID HE HAD WRITTEN IT AT A TIME WHEN HE WAS UNDER THE IMPRESSION THAT WONG WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ARREST OF HIS FRIEND, ENRIQUE LEE, AND HAD MEANT TO DENOUNCE GEORGE WONG. HE TOLD THE COURT THAT HE WAS NOW OF A DIFFERENT OPINION AND WOULD DENY THE TRUTH OF ALLEGATIONS HE MADE IN THE LETTER.

Evidence was given yesterday by Eddie Remedios, interpreter for Capt. Lee at the interrogation of the accused the day after his arrest, that a certificate and badge had been shown Wong by Capt. Lee which accused had claimed as his.

Mr. da Silva told the Court that a thorough investigation had been made with regard to the whereabouts of this certificate and badge, but that these had not been found. He had been instructed to ask the Court for comment on this which would be passed on to the proper authorities.

First witness called by the defence yesterday was So Leung, who said that he was, in June, 1943, a Special Detective attached to the Gendarmerie in Kowloon. On June 4, he saw George Wong tied up in the Kowloon Magistracy. Seeing the condition Wong was in, he

did not look too long at him, but left after a glance. He was under the impression that Wong was under arrest.

Were you surprised to see George Wong arrested by the Gendarmerie?—Not at all. Arrests by the Gendarmerie were very common.

Would it surprise you if I told you that accused has admitted that he was a detective of the Kowloon going about withing. I met him once or twice greeting him. He very seldom gave a receiver. I did not notice he was carrying a revolver. It was absurd looking at people to see if they were carrying guns.

It was your business as a detective to be inquiring about every person you met?—What right had I to investigate him. Mr. Leo d'Almada: You mean you had no right to investigate him because you were also in the service?—No. I did not know what he was then doing.

Hector Lee's Evidence

The next witness called by the Crown was Hector Lee, alias Lei Yik-doh. Referred by Mr. Hin-shing Lo to the evidence of William Lee with regard to the conversation alleged to have taken place between himself, accused and William Lee, when accused had said that Hector Lee had already arrested somebody who could tell him of Henry Lee and the arrest was mentioned of an Indian called Castro, he denied the allegation.

Mr. da Silva: You are detained today at Stanley Prison?—Yes. About seven months already.

You have not been charged?—Not even put up for identification.

I believe, Hector Lee, if you are charged that you have, in your estimation, a complete defence to the charge, against you?—Who would not adopt such an attitude if charged. (Continued on Pages 5 and 6)

German War Vets. Purge

BAOR, H.Q., Ger., Apr. 17.

The Allied Military Government in Germany, intensifying their drive against German war veterans' organisations, today ordered the seizure of all property belonging to such groups, freezing of their accounts and declaration of the assets.

The largest of these organisations is the Kyffhäuser, an organisation named after the mountain where, according to legend, Emperor Frederick Barbarossa is said to have slept in a cave surrounded by his knights, waiting to come to Germany's rescue in her hour of need. This organisation owns the mountain concerned south of Brunswick in Central Germany.—Reuter.

Jerusalem, Apr. 16.

General Sir Alan Cunningham, High Commissioner for Palestine, tonight assured Chief Rabbi Herzog, Dr. Bernard Joseph of the Jewish Agency and Ben Zvi of the Jewish National Council that a sufficient number of immigration certificates would be allotted to permit the 1,200 Jewish immigrants detained at La Spezia, Italy, to proceed to Palestine.—Reuter.

Athens, Apr. 17.
Herbert Hoover, former United States President, arrived here by air yesterday en route to Cairo.—Associated Press.

FOOD CRISIS

Washington, Apr. 17.
According to well-informed quarters in Washington, decisions to divert wheat from British stocks and to cut American home consumption of flour by 25 per cent. have been taken.

The plan for the flour cut has been fully endorsed by President Truman's Far East Emergency Committee. Herbert Lehman, recently retired Director-General of the U.N.I.C.R.A., last night accused the United States Government of negligence and the American public of indifference to the present world food crisis. He urged the Government to reintroduce rationing to increase its exports.—Reuter.

SMITHFIELD STRIKE OVER

London, April 17.

The strike at Smithfield market, London's principal meat and provisions depot, ended today, following a meeting at which the men reached a practically unanimous decision to resume work at once.

The strike began at the beginning of last week when men handling provisions refused to handle London's food supplies, demanding a higher wage increase than the Joint Industrial Council had awarded them.

When troops were sent to the market yesterday to act as porters, workers in the meat market struck work and this morning the transport workers also stopped working.

The decision to return to work was made on the understanding that the question of the award of three shillings as against the claim of five shillings per week will be reopened with the Joint Industrial Council.

Arthur Deakin, General Secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union said today that "in the event of the Council failing to agree the issue will be referred to arbitration."—Reuter.

LASKI AND SOVIET RUSSIA'S ATTITUDE

ROME, APRIL 17.
PROFESSOR HAROLD LASKI, CHAIRMAN OF THE BRITISH LABOUR PARTY, SAID TODAY THAT THE FOUNDING OF A SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL DEPENDS ON RUSSIA'S ATTITUDE.

"UNTIL WE KNOW WHETHER RUSSIA IS READY TO ACCEPT THE PAST 25 YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF SOCIAL DEMOCRATS, WE SHALL NOT TAKE ANY STEPS IN FOUNDING SUCH INTERNATIONAL," HE SAID.

"After the British Labour Party conference, which is to be held in June, we shall seek authority to send a British delegation to Russia to hold a series of round-table conferences with the Communists to ascertain their true attitude towards the democracies."

Formation of a Social International would be very difficult if the Soviet Union had not the same ideals of democracy and liberty, Mr. Laski stated.

Declaring that Italy had a great task of reconstruction to carry out, he added: "I will try and make the British Government understand that Italy should get long-term loans for coal and raw materials to contribute to the re-building not only of herself, but also her sphere in Europe. Europe without Italy would not be complete."

Discussing the "very urgent" problem of uniting the three groups into which, he said, the Italian Socialist Party is divided, Mr. Laski declared: "I think Pietro Nenni (Italian Socialist leader) is a great man, who is of tremendous use to the party at the moment."—Reuter.

SERVICEMEN'S OLD PETS

London, Apr. 16.

Servicemen returning from abroad have brought pets ranging from monkeys to crocodiles to the London Zoological Society.

The annual report issued today records that a Sergeant Cousins gave up his monkey for the entertainment of London's millions, while Flight Lieutenant

U.N.O. WILL TACKLE SPAIN QUESTION

New York, April 16.

The United Nations Security Council today decided to tackle the controversial Spanish question on Wednesday after a surprise move by Secretary-General Trygve Lie had blocked action on the Russian attempt to close the Iranian case.

After a two-hour debate in which the United States delegate, Edward R. Stettinius, intimated he believed Russia had exerted pressure to get Iran to withdraw her complaint, the Council decided it could not vote on the Russian motion for two days and then adjourned till Wednesday when it will take up Poland's charge that Franco Spain threatens world peace.

Lie unexpectedly entered the Iranian case by submitting legal opinion which, in effect, agreed with Russia's contention that the Council had no right to keep the case on the Agenda.

The opinion was submitted when Russia apparently faced a defeat with eight votes lined up against her.

Lie contended that since Iran has withdrawn her complaint no dispute exists.

Lie said: "It may well be" all to keep the case on the Agenda under the Charter.

The Chairman of the Council, Doctor Quo Tsi-chi, immediately referred the opinion to the Council's committee on rules and procedure with instructions to report back Thursday. The members agreed that no vote could be taken until then.

Russia, Poland and France insisted that the Council meet on Wednesday to discuss Spain. "ILLOGICAL"

Stettinius said his opposition to the Russian attempt to erase the case from the Agenda did not in any way mean that the United States questioned Russia's integrity.

Calling Stettinius' position "illogical" the Russian delegate, Andrei Gromyko, said: "The delegate from the United States sacrifices logic in order to prolong and inflate this so-called Iranian question."

"I called things by their names yesterday (Monday) and I did not expect the delegate of the United States to agree."

Gromyko had expressed "doubt that the United States and Britain want a peaceful settlement of the case."

The Netherlands delegate, Elio Van Kleeffens, said that only the Council could decide what should be on the Agenda.

On Gromyko's assertion that the Council would be interfering with Iran's sovereignty if it kept the case on the Agenda, Van Kleeffens said this would "leave the door wide open for big powers to bring diplomatic pressure on small powers to prevent them from bringing cases before the Council."—Associated Press.

WIFE TRIES TO STOW AWAY

Southampton, April 17.

Wearing a Canadian Army battledress, a hat and boots, 20-year-old Mrs. Pauline Clarke tried to board the liner "He de France" yesterday with Canadian troops, in an attempt to join her husband, Staff Sergeant Anthony Clarke.

On reaching the gangway, she could not produce her embarkation card, and the deception was revealed.

Staff Sergeant and Mrs. Clarke were married in January, and Mrs. Clarke has been living at Bordon to be near her husband, who was in camp at Bramshott. Yesterday she went to Bramshott in a battledress left behind by her husband and was driven in a lorry with Canadian soldiers to a railway station.

She came to Southampton Docks in a special train, loaded with Canadian troops, and was marching a few places behind her husband, in a line of men going on board the liner, when she was stopped by an officer.

In a shed, Mrs. Clarke changed from her husband's uniform to civilian clothes which she had in a bag. She was taken to Police Headquarters at Southampton, and after being questioned, she was allowed to go.

Mrs. Clarke, who comes from Tipperary, was expected back in London today at her home in Talbot Road, Westbourne Grove.—Reuter.

TRIPOLITANIA

Damascus, Apr. 16.
Abdunnasir Azzam, Secretary of the Arab League, stated at a press conference that the Arab League was firmly opposed to the return of Tripolitania to Italy.

He expressed strong hopes that the efforts made for the liberation of Tripolitania will be successful, particularly in view of the resistance of its own population to all attempts at colonisation under any form.—Reuter.

THE WEATHER

Today's forecast: Fair to cloudy, light north easterly wind. Yesterday's temperature: Maximum—51 deg. at 2 p.m. Minimum—40 deg. at 6 a.m. Sunshine—4 1/2 hours. Wind—North by East. Windy—85 per cent. at 4 p.m.

CHINA MAIL

Windsor House

Managing Editor: W. J. Keates.

Telephones: 24354

Editors: 32312

Reporters & General Office: 33023

Advertising & Accounts: 33023

Subscription Rates:

3 months H.K.\$ 9.00

6 months H.K.\$ 18.00

One year H.K.\$ 36.00

Nomads

The U.N.O., which has been wrestling with a tangled problem in international politics, is making itself rather ridiculous by its inability to decide a small domestic problem—where it is to be accommodated. With the Security Council meeting now in progress at Hunter College in New York, U.N.O. is occupying its third temporary home in less than a year. San Francisco, London and New York—three very crowded cities—have all had to double up to find room for the peripatetic peacekeepers. U.N.O., in fact, seems condemned to lead the vagrant life of a gypsy. And no permanent home has been decided on. The proposal that a permanent international enclave should be found for it in Westchester County, New York, and Fairfield County, Connecticut, has already provoked the wrath of the local inhabitants. Now there are reports that the selection of this site is being questioned, on the grounds of military security, by the United States Army and Navy Intelligence, and also by J. Edgar Hoover's Federal Bureau of Investigation. They point out that it is proposed to give wide diplomatic immunities to hundreds of foreigners in one of the most strategic areas in the United States. The proposed site is within 30 miles of America's greatest port, New York City, and its greatest naval arsenal, the Brooklyn Navy Yard. It is immediately adjacent to Bridgeport, Connecticut, which has one of the largest munitions and machine-tool plants in the United States. Security officials in Washington are saying that the proposed enclave would be an ideal centre for international espionage. There is, of course, one simple solution whereby U.N.O. can end its unhappy wanderings and find immediately a permanent home where it would be welcome and would be assured of the finest accommodation. The solution is so simple that it has already been rejected. The proper home for U.N.O. is, of course, Geneva, which has the good fortune to be in Switzerland, whose geography and foreign policy have combined to keep it neutral for hundreds of years. Geneva has everything that U.N.O. needs on a magnificent scale, including the immense building which was completed for the League of Nations just before the war. The only arguments that are urged against Geneva are frivolous in the extreme. Some people have urged that U.N.O.'s prospects would be blighted if it were to grow up in the atmosphere which saw the birth and death of the League of Nations. This argument is about as valid as the assertion by the Soviet Foreign Commissar, Mr. Molotov, that Switzerland is a hotbed of Fascism. But he, of course, may be prejudiced. Russia is sensitive about returning to the place from which she was expelled in 1939 after her invasion of Finland. But Russia ought to have enough self-confidence by now to rise above such considerations.

ARMED ROBBERY CHARGE

Three unemployed Chinese, were before the Standing Military Court yesterday, on charges of armed robbery at No. 25, Bowring Road, second floor, on March 30.

It was alleged that accused, with another man not in custody, gained entrance to the above premises, armed with four daggers and an imitation hand-grenade, held up the occupants and robbed them of money and jewellery.

Inspector Lee of No. 2 Police Station, said that an identification parade was held at Westcot Police Station, and some were picked out by the complainants.

After further evidence, the case was adjourned.

Case Against Gehring Withdrawn

Committal Proceedings

A case of armed robbery, kidnapping for ransom, torture and escape, was heard by Mr. W. H. Latimer yesterday in committal proceedings against Lau Kam-sui at the Summary Military Court, Kowloon.

Chief Detective-Inspector N. B. Fraser was in charge of the prosecution.

Accused, Ng Yee-chau and Lau Kam-sui, were charged with kidnapping Cheung Hoi-lai, Cheung Hoi-man, Yim Chan and Chui Siu-ling at Ching Shan Village, N.T., and holding them to \$9,700 ransom.

First witness, Cheung Hoi-lai, a fish-stall holder, stated that at 8.15 p.m. on Feb. 26, he was having tea at Tung Sum Tea House, Ching Shan, when four unknown Chinese entered. There were about 20 villagers in the tea house. Two of the new arrivals were armed and one of the armed men had his face covered with a handkerchief. The other two were holding coils of rope which they used to bind up the four victims and another named Lau Choi. All the inmates were searched. The five bound men were then taken down the street where there were six more robbers of whom five were armed with revolvers. The party then proceeded to a place by the sea called Huk Sok Kok. On the way, Lau Choi escaped. The four victims were rowed out to a junk and placed in the hold. Later, they were transferred to a smaller boat. On this small boat, the robbers demanded \$5,500 from the Cheung brothers, \$800 from Yim Chan who was the master of the Tea House and \$400 from Chui Yiu-ling.

They were told that if the money was not paid, they would be shot. All of them were kicked and the water torture was administered to Cheung Hoi-man, who was master of the Hop Shing Grocers at Ching Shan. The boat travelled for another day when they were put ashore at 7 p.m. Cheung Hoi-lai and Yim Chan were taken to a derelict house and kept there under guard for six or seven days when they escaped to Tai Ping. The other two were told to collect the ransoms for all four and set free next morning. When Cheung Hoi-man reached home, he borrowed \$1,400 from friends and with \$600 of his own, told his nephew to take the money to Tai Ping. The nephew stayed there for a week but could not contact the robbers. When Cheung Hoi-lai reached home he found that he was robbed of clothing to the value of \$1000. The Cheung brothers and Yim Chan were called but said they could not identify the robbers.

Of the three accused, Ng Yee-chau was discharged, and Lau Kam-sui died in hospital about a week ago. The case was adjourned.

Obituary

J. E. Joseph

It is with regret that we have to record the death which occurred on Tuesday night, after a short illness, of Mr. Joseph Edgar Joseph, one of the Colony's best known residents. He was in his 64th year.

An exchange broker and the owner of considerable property, the late Mr. Joseph first came to Hong Kong in 1884 as a small child, and spent most of his life here and in Shanghai.

During the later years of his life, he was a generous supporter of local charities of every kind, and of organisations like the New Territories Agricultural Association, the Jewish Synagogue, and the Po Leung Kuk. He also made large gifts to the Hebrew University in Palestine and to the needy among the Jewish community in Shanghai.

He leaves a brother, Mr. Felix A. Joseph, and a sister, Mrs. Juliet Toledano.

The funeral will take place today at 12.30 p.m., with interment at the Jewish Cemetery.

FERRY FARES

Passenger fares on the Yau-ma-tei, Mongkok and Shamshuipo runs are being brought in line with those charged by the Star Ferry.

Revised fares on other runs are as follows:

Hong Kong-Cheung-chau:	
1st class	80 cts.
2nd class	60 cts.
Hong Kong-Tai O:	
1st class	\$1.20
2nd class	1.00
Hong Kong-Castle Peak:	
1st class	60 cts.
2nd class	50 cts.
Hong Kong-Aberdeen:	
1st class	50 cts.
2nd class	35 cts.
Hong Kong-Napier:	
1st class	\$1.20
2nd class	1.00

The No. 1 House Boy, of the Hotel Centre, Kowloon Hotel, who was seriously warned by Mr. W. H. Latimer yesterday for stealing two tins of potatoes and Compo relations and three pounds of bread.

"MAY I ASK THAT THIS STATEMENT BE GIVEN FULL PUBLICITY SO THAT MR. GEHRING DOES NOT FIND HIMSELF IN A HOSTILE WORLD THAT HAS PREJUDGED HIM," SAID MR. D. H. BLAKE IN THE SUMMARY MILITARY COURT YESTERDAY, WHEN THE CROWN SOUGHT PERMISSION TO WITHDRAW THE CHARGE OF HIGH TREASON AGAINST C. A. GEHRING, ARCHITECT, WHO WORKED WITH THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS IN HONG KONG DURING THE JAPANESE OCCUPATION.

THE APPLICATION, WHICH WAS GRANTED BY MR. A. EL ARCULLI, WAS MADE BY MR. M. A. DA SILVA WHO SAID THAT THE WITHDRAWAL WAS NOT REQUESTED BECAUSE THE CROWN HAD NO CASE, BUT BECAUSE OF THE DECLARATION OF AN AMNESTY.

Making the application Mr. da Silva said:—

"Gehring was charged with three overt acts, the first of which was pointing out targets, the second was writing and sending a letter to Yamoto, and the third was assisting in an investigation concerning three Beijing suspected of having wireless sets for espionage activities."

"The Only Reason"

"You are aware that recently an amnesty was declared in respect of certain political prisoners, the terms of which include others than those who took part in the torture of loyal persons. In the present circumstances, under the terms of the amnesty, the Crown felt, in the first instance, that the first charge might justify Gehring being excluded from the terms of the amnesty. However, the matter has been decided and I am directed to apply for a withdrawal of the charges against Gehring."

It must be clearly specified that this withdrawal is not made because the Crown has no case. The only reason for the withdrawal is the declaration of the amnesty.

"The Crown is taking other steps in the matter which are extrajudicial."

Defence Statement

Mr. Blake said:—"The Crown has withdrawn these serious charges. The principle of British justice is that a man is innocent until he is proved guilty. Therefore, in the eyes of the law, Mr. Gehring is innocent of these charges. Unfortunately, the world is suffering from a common ailment and a common symptom is that the man in the street is prone to condemn rather than to take a kinder view of charges of this character."

Great publicity has been given to these charges throughout the Far East, Switzerland and the British Empire. I trust that the remarks that I am about to make will be given similar publicity.

Mr. Gehring is an architect. He was employed by various well-known firms on important works in Hong Kong and the Far East. During the few months preceding the war, he was practising on his own account.

During the war, he was working for the International Red Cross and Mr. Zindel, Delegate of the I.R.C. in Hong Kong, informed me that he was hard-working and conscientious in his duties and that his efforts were of great value to Internees and Prisoners of War and other persons in receipt of help from the I.R.C. These charges, therefore, are all the more serious when laid against a man in his position.

Lack of Information

No evidence has been adduced by the Prosecution. They had no opportunity to do so. We do not know the names of their witnesses and we have no further information of the charges than those set out in the Statement dated 19th February, 1946, which was published in full in all the papers. There were three Overt Acts outlined. I will deal with these in order.

The first was that, on or about 14th December 1941, Mr. Gehring aided and assisted the Japanese in the prosecution of the war by way of printing out and locating to the enemy targets and points in the Colony of Hong Kong with a view to artillery fire of the Japanese being directed at or toward such targets or points. Your Worship, if such a charge, without particulars, were made against you or any other innocent person, what could you say in answer except that you are innocent. That is the position of Mr. Gehring. He emphatically denies that he committed this heinous offence but without details of the accusation he can give no specific answers to the charge.

(Continued on Page 3)

ADMIRAL JOY LEAVING

In a brief ceremony on board his flagship, U.S.S. Los Angeles, Rear Admiral C. T. Joy, U.S.N., yesterday relinquished his command of U.S. Naval Task Force 74, a command he has held since January 16 this year.

His successor is Rear-Admiral Willard A. Kitts, who arrived here on Tuesday via Pearl Harbor and Shanghai, where he conferred with the Commander-in-Chief, United States Pacific Fleet, and the commander of the United States Seventh Fleet.

Admiral Joy departs shortly for the United States and a new position as commandant of the Navy's Proving Grounds at Dahlgren, Virginia. Prior to coming to Hong Kong, the Admiral was in command of U.S. Naval Task Force 73, and in his flagship U.S.S. Nashville, entered the Yangtze river and moored at Naval Buoy No. 1 at Shanghai on September 13.

As commander of Task Force 73 it was his responsibility to open the port of Shanghai to world trade by removing both the wrecks and mines that infested the lifeline of China.

The port was declared "open" in early October. His task in the South China area has been to assist in the Repatriation programme, the Chinese National Army lifts and the minesweeping of the harbours and approaches thereto.

In parting, Admiral Joy said he wished to thank his personal staff, his task group and Task Unit commanders and the commanding officers of vessels under his operational control for the wholehearted co-operation they have at all times shown him.

Rear-Admiral Kitts's most recent position was as assistant Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance in the Navy Department. Prior to that he was commanding officer of the Cruiser Northampton and the battleship U.S.S. Nevada, both veterans of many Pacific campaigns.

WELCOME TO GEN. CHIANG

Mr. Tung Chung-wai and Mr. H. Y. Tso, chairman and secretary respectively of the Hong Kong Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, left for Canton yesterday by C.N.A.C. plane.

Mr. Tung's mission in Canton is to represent the Chinese mercantile community of Hong Kong in tendering a public welcome to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek on his pending visit to South China.

K.C.R. Schedules

A new timetable for both local and through train service to Canton has been announced by the Kowloon-Canton Railway, to become effective on Sunday.

A motor express has been added to the service and is scheduled to do the trip from Hongkong to Canton in five and a half hours.

The express is a converted motor rail trolley fitted to carry some 53 passengers at a fare of HK\$25, from Hongkong and CN\$45, from Canton.

Seats may be booked beforehand and registered.

Under the new timetable, it is to be observed, the "Through Slow" (No. 42) will act as a local, leaving Kowloon at 9.30 a.m. as far as Shum Chun, and the other up locals are 12 noon and 4.45 p.m. Similarly the "Down Through Slow" (No. 41) forms the last down local, leaving Shum Chun at 6.23 p.m. and the other down locals are 9.05 a.m., and 2 p.m., from Louwu.

BEETHOVEN'S "EIGHTH"

At the Gramophone Concerts which are held every Sunday afternoon at the Catholic Centre, the Symphonies of Beethoven have been played in order from the First to the Seventh. The Eighth is due on Sunday, April 28th, but so far no recording of this Symphony has been located in Hong Kong. If there is anyone who has a set of the records and would be willing to lend them for playing on Sunday week, he is asked to communicate with the Catholic Centre, King's Building, (Tel. 22187) or with Fr. Ryan (Tel. Office, 39679; home 32335 or 23373).

Beheaded Two Men With His Sword

A STORY OF HOW HE BEHEADED TWO CHINESE WITH HIS SWORD ON THE INSTRUCTIONS OF HIS SUPERIOR OFFICER WAS RECOUNTED BY SGT. MAJOR UCHIDA HIROSHI TO THE MILITARY TRIBUNAL YESTERDAY WHEN TESTIFYING IN HIS OWN BEHALF AT THE RESUMED TRIAL OF 14 JAPANESE FOR WAR CRIMES ON LANTAU ISLAND BETWEEN AUGUST 18 AND 25.

Uchida, 5th accused, told the Court that around 9 p.m. on August 21 his superior officer, Lieut. Matsumoto, ordered him to execute two Chinese, So Po-hwa and Leung Ting-cheung, because they had taken part in the guerrilla attack on the Kishi Company on August 18.

Giving further reasons why Lieut. Matsumoto decided to execute them, he said that both So and Leung had attempted to escape many times, that Lieut. Matsumoto feared a second attack on the Company since signals had been observed from the hill, and that Matsumoto also had been very worried over the non-return of Lieut. Kishi, at the expected time.

"As I knew the situation at that time was tense," added Uchida, "I thought the execution was inevitable."

"Don't Remember Now"

"I took So and Leung to the place where preparations for the execution had been made by other soldiers," accused continued, and added: "I made them squat on the ground, covered their eyes and chopped off their heads."

Capt. Reilly: Was Matsumoto with you at the execution?—Yes, he was standing behind me. Did you see any soldiers beat up Chinese suspects gathered outside the barracks during the interrogation?—I saw three soldiers strike several suspects. Asked by the President, accused said that he had not received any instructions regarding Japanese military laws. He simply followed his superior officer's order to carry out the execution.

The President: Do you know

or don't you know it is a crime to kill a civilian without a fair trial?—Yes, I know it is a crime in ordinary cases. I thought I was right to do it at that time. And I still don't think it was a crime when I beheaded them under such a circumstance.

Denies Presence

Testifying in his own behalf when hearing was resumed in the afternoon, 6th accused, Sergeant Jomori Riichi, denied his presence on Lantau Island between August 18 and 25.

He stated that he was a member of the Kishi Unit. He was, however, on Tai O between August 18 and 20, after which he went to Defence Headquarters in Kowloon and stayed there until August 27.

Asked by his Defending Officer, Capt. Croft, to point out on the map where he was stationed between August 18 and 20, accused left the witness stand and on a map which was displayed in Court, pointed out a place called "Mui O" Village on Lantau Island.

After further questions by Capt. Croft, accused was given a second chance and this time pointed out Tai O Island on the map.

Did you receive any training in reading maps before you became a Sergeant?—Yes, it was necessary to be able to read maps before I could be promoted to this rank.

Jomori, do you realise that if you can prove that you were not on Lantau Island between August 18 and 25, you will have no case to answer to the present charge?—Yes.

At this stage, the Court was adjourned to 10 a.m. today.

DRAINPIPE CLIMBER

The body of an unknown Chinese was found outside 92, Bonham Road, about 7 o'clock last night.

The man had received severe head injuries and a broken spine. It is believed he attempted to climb up a drainpipe and fell.

LABEL PRICES ONLY

A move, certain to be appreciated by the public, has been made by the Administration to prevent retailers of proprietary medicines and toilet preparations charging more than the label price.

It is an offence to sell improperly labelled goods; that is, an article bearing a 20 cent label must not be sold for more than \$2.20.

Where retailers attempt to sell such articles over and above the prescribed amount, the public are invited to send or phone their complaints to the Department of Imports and Exports.

The complaints may be addressed to any of the following: Mr. H. A. Taylor (Phone-30248), Messrs. H. R. J. Woulfe Flanagan and David J. L. McWhirter (39301), Mr. U. Kam Ping (39249) and Mr. Lo Kwong-to (39243).

A cat-burglar, Wong Kum, was sentenced to one year's hard labour by Mr. W. H. Latimer yesterday, for entering No. 81, Sai Yee Street, ground floor, during the early morning of April 14 and stealing property valued at \$450.

For stealing three cases of gunpowder from No. 13 Tunnel, Whitefield Barracks, Ma Chi Chun was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour by Mr. W. H. Latimer yesterday. Inspector Askew prosecuted.

Money Mart

Increased buying enquiries were responsible for an appreciation in rates for both Chinese national currency and gold on the money market yesterday.

Chinese national currency rose from HK\$2.41 for futures and \$2.50 for spot (per CN\$1,000) in the morning to \$2.49 and \$2.57 respectively at the close.

Gold opened at \$420 per tael and closed at \$420.

There was also an all round appreciation in foreign currencies. U.S. dollars had buyers at \$4.70 for large notes and \$4.60 for small, and English Sterling and Australian pounds were in demand at \$17.00 and \$12.00 respectively.

Shanghai Exchange

Shanghai, Apr. 17.

Closing exchange rates in the Shanghai market today were:—

Gold, per ounce:—Buying CN\$162,000, Selling CN\$163,000.

U.S. Dollar:—Buying CN\$2,030, Selling CN\$2,050.

Hong Kong Dollar (old and new):—Buying CN\$375, Selling CN\$385.—Associated Press.

Opening rates on page 4.

CHEWING GUM

Singapore, Apr. 17.

Enquiries from New York on the resumption of Singapore's pre-war trade in Jelutong, a base for chewing gum, has brought from dealers the reply that stocks have perished due to oxidation, while tapping in the forests of Borneo, Sarawak and North Malaya has only just begun again.

Jelutong is similar in appearance to latex—but not so "rubbery." Before the war Singapore handled 6,000 tons a year for the American market, a trade worth \$2,000,000 (U.S.).—Reuter.

PRESERVED CARGO GINGER IN SYRUP

PRESERVED CHOW-CHOW IN SYRUP

In Earthenware Jars of 1-lb nett

At Controlled Price

\$2.50

(Before \$5.50)

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Man Ying Store
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Welcome Store
Sui Yick Store
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Sui Hing Co.
Aw Pitt Seng Co.
Man Fung Store
Tak Sun Co.

Kowloon

Yick Cheong Store
Cheong Hing Store
China Products Co.
Empress Store

Kowloon Store
Tai Wo Store
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Bank of China Building.

BRITISH MILITARY ADMINISTRATION HONG KONG

Department of Imports & Exports

Tax on Proprietary Medicines and Toilet Preparations

Attention is drawn to the fact that all Proprietary Medicines and Toilet Preparations must bear duty paid labels when sold in shops. These labels are:

1 cent for an article selling for not more than 11 cents*	22
2 cents " " " " " " " " " "	55
5 " " " " " " " " " "	\$1.10*
10 " " " " " " " " " "	\$1.65*
15 " " " " " " " " " "	\$2.20*
20 " " " " " " " " " "	

*including duty in each case.

and 10 cents for each dollar of fraction of a dollar by which the retail price exceeds \$2.20, i.e. an article sold for \$5.50 must bear a 50 cent label. It is an offence to sell improperly labelled goods, e.g. an article bearing a 20 cent label must not be sold for more than \$2.20.

The public are invited to send or phone their complaints to this office.

Phone Nos.: 39248—Mr. H. A. Taylor.

39301—Mr. H. R. J. Woulfe Flanagan.

Mr. David J. L. McWhirter.

39249—Mr. U. Kam Ping.

39243—Mr. Lo Kwong To.

H. A. TAYLOR

Superintendent,

Imports & Exports.

Hong Kong, April 16, 1946.

NOTICE

JAPANESE REPARATIONS

1. The British Empire reparations claims against Japan will shortly be considered in London. It is necessary that some estimate of the Hong Kong claim should be obtained as soon as possible with a view to providing the Colonial Office with the initial material necessary for the computation of the Empire claim.
2. It is requested, therefore, that all firms, institutions and private persons, irrespective of previous notification, will submit a brief summary of their claims classifying them as far as possible under the categories shown below. It is emphasised that all that is required at present is an estimate of loss sustained calculated on 1938 replacement costs if possible, if not the estimate should be expressed in present values together with some indication of the increase in costs since 1938. Justifications or evidence in support of individual claims will be called for at a later date. Correspondence should be addressed to:

Reparations Claims Office,

1st Floor, Post Office Bldg.,
Des Voeux Road, Hong Kong.

The categories under which estimates are required are as follows:

A. DIRECT PHYSICAL DAMAGE.

This should not include damage due to under-maintenance and should include damage due to:

- (a) direct enemy action by bombing, shelling, burning, looting or denial; or
- (b) direct allied action by bombing, shelling, sabotage or denial.

Estimates may be classified under the following headings:

1. Industry and Commerce. Structures and equipment, stocks of raw materials and finished goods.
2. Shipping. Figures for ocean going vessels 600 gross tons and over should be distinguished from sailing and small craft.
3. Harbour, port works and installations. Wharves, buildings, harbour roads, and the value of cranes and other equipment destroyed or taken away.
4. Transportation. Damage to road vehicles and civil aeronautical equipment.
5. Agriculture.
6. Public buildings, Churches, hospitals, schools and all other public buildings. Estimates should make allowance for equipment as well as for structures.
7. Household goods and effects.
8. Gold, silver, national bank notes, foreign securities, jewellery, works of art and cultural objects.
9. Houses and buildings not included elsewhere.
10. Other items of physical damage.

B. UNDER-MAINTENANCE

This includes, besides under maintenance, losses due to the exploitation of resources by the enemy or for the allied war effort.

C. CIVIL CASUALTIES.

Although complete records are available of all military casualties, it is probable that records of civil casualties are not complete. Persons who lost relatives (not serving in the armed forces) and whose deaths were due (a) to direct enemy action such as shooting, hanging, torture, imprisonment, etc. or (b) to allied action as a result of bombing, etc. should furnish full particulars distinguishing clearly between (a) and (b).

The above information is being called for in order that the Reparations Committee may be in a position to consider in general terms the claim of the British Empire on Japan and the shares of the various claimant Empire countries. Nothing is known in regard to the total sum which may ultimately be available. Claims submitted will be placed on record but it should be realised that this is no guarantee that they will ultimately be met either in whole or in part.

REDS TAKE CHANGCHUN

Government Defences Give Way Under Heavy Fire

Government Talks Continue

MORE NAZIS ARRESTED

Shanghai, Apr. 17. American intelligence officers yesterday jailed six more alleged Nazis in connection with the asserted German espionage net-work in China after the European surrender. It was also announced that seven other persons, including three German consular officials, had been held in Canton since October 18, 1945, as suspected participants in the spy system or as material witnesses.—Associated Press.

ROSENBERG, LILLYWHITE INNOCENT!

Nuernberg, April 17.

Alfred Rosenberg, 53-year-old Russia-born Nazi, who became "high priest" of Hitler's racial theories entered the war crimes witness box today to describe himself as an opponent of Nazi religious persecution.

He had never indulged in religious persecution he claimed and was even brought into strong conflict with Himmler, head of the Gestapo, by his objection to the confiscation of monasteries by the Gestapo for research purposes.

Today, a special Kuomintang Committee named by the Generalissimo, met for the first time with leaders of the Communists and then with the heads of the Democratic League, the secondary minority party. Throughout the long conference, all mention of the Manchurian conflict was pushed aside. The conferees said they considered only "political questions."

Such a situation wherein leaders are able to cold shoulder a primary crisis—the civil war in Manchuria—and dispassionately discuss political issues is possible only in China.

Confusing Situation. From the reports of the Communist all-out assault on Changchun reaching Chungking tonight, the situation is still confusing. The Central News Agency said that Communist troops concentrated in the capital after heavy fighting in which the city's three airfields were the main objectives.

The government's military spokesman said that their reports indicated that Changchun's badly outnumbered garrison is still resisting the tightening Communist ring. The government garrison consisted of a few thousand National troops that were transported by air into Changchun last December.

The troops are mostly members of the New 6th Army. A small peace preservation corps force is also in the city.

Attacking Communist forces are described here as being heavily armed units that are largely equipped with Japanese arms that were seized following the collapse of the Pacific war.

Little Hope. Observers here said that there is little hope of pushing relief forces Northward from the government's frontlines which are nearly 60 miles to the south. These forces, the best trained and best equipped in the entire Chinese army—have been making slow progress along the Mukden-Changchun railroad.

The only hope of immediate assistance to the besieged Changchun forces—if they are still resisting—is to fly reinforcements in government aircraft. It is reported here tonight, though without confirmation, that the National government may divert air transports already assigned to move government official employees to Nanking, in order to fly special forces toward Changchun.

The pro-government "Central Daily News," in an editorial today, urged that rescuing columns should be sent immediately to the assistance of the Changchun garrison and pleaded with troops in the Manchurian capital to fight to the last to hold the city from the Communists.—Associated Press.

Official Report. Chungking, Apr. 17. Government dispatches yesterday reported that Chinese Communists had cracked the Government's outer defences in Changchun, swept into the capital, and reached the centre of Changchun with heavy artillery fire.

The Chinese Central News Agency reported that the Government had ordered 500,000 tons of rice to India. The rice, it was said, would be used to feed the Indian population.

Commenting on a report that the Indonesian "Berkas" had been arrested, the "Berkas" was said to be a member of the Indonesian "Berkas" who had been arrested in the Netherlands East Indies.

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CHUNGKING, APRIL 17. WHILE CHINESE ARE FIGHTING AND KILLING CHINESE IN THE BITTER CIVIL WAR BATTLES FOR THE MANCHURIAN CAPITAL OF CHANGCHUN, POLITICAL LEADERS OF THE WARRING FATIONS MET HERE TODAY IN CONFERENCES SO FRIGIDLY FORMAL THAT THE MANCHURIAN FIGHTING WAS NOT EVEN MENTIONED.

YESTERDAY GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK ENTERTAINED POLITICAL LEADERS AT FORMAL TEA AND PROPOSED A SPEED UP OF THE REORGANIZATION OF THE GOVERNMENT BUT SAID NOTHING ABOUT THE SERIOUS FIGHTING IN NORTH-EASTERN CHINA WHEREIN COMMUNIST AND GOVERNMENT FORCES ARE BATTLING FOR THE POSSESSION OF KEY CITIES.

General Chou En-lai, Communist Leader No. 2, who last Sunday publicly stated the Communist intention to fight force with force in Manchuria, and declared that government attacks had turned the area into a civil war battlefield, answered Generalissimo Chiang's questions and attitude; he too ignored the fratricidal conflict.

Today, a special Kuomintang Committee named by the Generalissimo, met for the first time with leaders of the Communists and then with the heads of the Democratic League, the secondary minority party. Throughout the long conference, all mention of the Manchurian conflict was pushed aside. The conferees said they considered only "political questions."

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CHIANG'S PLEA FOR AGREEMENT

Chungking, April 17.

Major concessions stand in the way of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's plea for a speedy reorganization of the Chinese Government.

An official spokesman yesterday confirmed that Chiang had asked the Communists and other minorities to make immediate nominations to the State Council, the highest policy-making body in the interim government pending the adoption of the new constitution, and to name delegates to the National Assembly to permit the government to be re-organized before its removal to Nanking and allow the National Assembly to meet on the scheduled May 5 convention date there.

The following concessions which the Kuomintang must make if the Communists and others accept Chiang's invitation are listed by informed observers:

- (1) Give the minorities enough seats in the State Council to permit them a veto power over the Kuomintang majority.
- (2) Modify Government's military operations in Manchuria.
- (3) Possibly give the Communist forces equal right with the Kuomintang troops to take over Manchuria occupied areas.

Associated Press.

Associated Press.

Associated Press.

Associated Press.

Associated Press.

Associated Press.

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ENSA STAR THEATRE
JAN COBEL'S
ANGLO-POLISH BALLET
starring
MARIA SANINA, MELBA CARTER,
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and
A CAST OF 40 ARTISTES
with
THE BALLET ORCHESTRA
(under the direction of Robert Wormley)
EACH SERVICEMAN MAY BRING ONE CIVILIAN GUEST

METROPOLE RESTAURANT
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HONG KONG SERVICES RACE CLUB
MILITARY RACE MEETING
PROCEEDS TO CHARITIES
will be held at
HAPPY VALLEY RACE COURSE
ON SUNDAY, 28TH APRIL
*FIRST SADDLING BELL 1.30 P.M.
Entrance:— (Public Enclosure \$1.00 including Tax
Members Enclosure \$4.00
There are a limited number of Boxes available upon application to the Clerk of the Course, Lt.-Col. J. E. Edgar, M.B.E., H.Q. Land Forces. (Telephone No. 34121—Ex. 28).
Wing Commander F. W. CHADWICK, D.F.C., Secretary, H.K.S.R.C.
BY COURTESY OF THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

Brazilian Offer
London, Apr. 17. The Brazilian Government is "ready to accept everybody" as an immigrant, particularly displaced persons, the Brazilian delegate, Argeu Guimaraes, told the United Nations Conference on displaced persons here yesterday. Guimaraes stated that great opportunities were offered, especially to agricultural workers and that Brazil's vast spaces and different climates favored a big-scale immigration programme. Foreign settlers will be offered substantial help by the Federal and State Governments, he added. The Brazilian Government had previously issued invitations, especially to Italians to emigrate to South America.—Associated Press.

AMERICA'S FINEST CIGARETTE
COMING SOON!
KWONG FAT OHEUNG
55, Wing Lok Street, N.Y. Tel. 33518
(New Agents for South China, L. OTT & CO. LTD.)

CLASSIFIED
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10 WORDS \$2. FOR ONE
INSERTION PREPAID, \$1
FOR EACH ADDITIONAL
INSERTION. ADDITIONAL
WORDS 10 CTS. PER WORD
PER INSERTION

\$2

Replies are awaiting at our
offices for Box Nos. 47, 62.

LOST

IF the Commando Captain, who
gave three ladies a lift to Repulse
Bay on Sunday, found a hand-
bag initial "M." would he kindly
communicate with Box No. 81,
"China Mail."

WANTED TO RENT

TWO or three roomed flat, furnish-
ed or unfurnished, with kitchen
and bath—Hong Kong side—by
Office of National City Bank.
Write Box No. 80, "China Mail."

PEAK TRAMWAYS
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that
an Ordinary General Meeting of
Shareholders will be held at the
Company's Registered Office,
Alexandra Building, Hong
Kong, on Thursday, the
18th April, 1946, at 12 noon for
the purpose of receiving the
Report of Directors together
with a Statement of Accounts
for the eight months ended
31st December, 1941.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS
& SON.

General Managers,
Hong Kong, March 25, 1946.

NOTICE

On and after the 18th April,
1946, the following Fares will
come into operation on the
Jordan Road, Mongkok and
Shamshuipo Ferry Services:—
1st Class Single Fare 20 Cents
1st Class Single Fare 10 Cents
(Armed Forces, Police and
Children).
3rd Class Single Fare 10 Cents
Persons in Vehicles on
Vehicular Ferry ... 20 Cents

THE HONG KONG &
YAMATI FERRY CO., LTD.

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED
FOR THE PURCHASE OF TWO
STEEL GENERAL CARGO
LIGHTERS AS THEY LIE SUB-
MERGED IN THE CAUSE-
WAY BAY TYPHOON
SHELTER.

SUCCESSFUL TENDERER
MUST TAKE IMMEDIATE
STEPS TO LIFT AND REMOVE
THE LIGHTERS.

Address offers to
MESSRS. JARDINE,
MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers,
Indo-China S. N. Co., Ltd.

HALF A MILLION
MEN'S SECOND-HAND
JACKETS AND TROUSERS
Suitable for Hongkong trade
at FOUR SHILLINGS each.
Thousands shipped to Middle
East.

Quick shipment of pressed bales
of one thousand assorted gar-
ments.

Establish confirmed credits in
payment of any quantity on an
English Bank.

M. Newman, (Contractors)
Ltd.
Head Street, Manchester 7,
England.
Cable Address: Harbinger.

BEN LINE STEAMERS LIMITED.

S.S. "BENVORLICH" expected to arrive from U.K.,
via Straits Mid May.

For particulars apply to:—

W. R. Loxley & Co., (China) Ltd., Agents.

Telephone: 34165.

STORY OF LETTER

(Continued from Page 1)

Before the re-occupation, you
had already prepared your de-
fence?—Yes.

You did not know then if you
were to defend yourself before
a British tribunal or a Chinese
tribunal?—That is so.

In preparation for that day
you had prepared your defence
in writing?—I ask the Court to
permit me to speak a few words
regarding this letter. During
the Japanese occupation I al-
ways remained an anti-Japanese
factor. Most of my friends
adopted that attitude. At a cer-
tain period I heard that Henry
Lee had been arrested and that
it was Moriama who arrested
him. When I heard of that I
thought I was accused, George
Wong, who was responsible.
Therefore the greater part of
my letter was false, so, as I am
appearing in Court today I must
speak from my conscience. I
must tell the Court that the
greater portion of the letter was
untrue.

When did you write this let-
ter?—Before peace was realis-
ed. In July or August last year.

Claims Privilege

The first part says this: "In
respect of my activities and
work in Hong Kong between
May, 1942, and August, 1945, I
know that some day I will have
to give an account to the Chi-
nese Republic." You did pre-
pare this letter as a possible de-
fence when the time came?—
In view of all the sufferings of
China throughout these eight
years, I purposely set up a story
to incriminate those who work-
ed against the Japanese.

It is not your real defence?—
No. I am now on oath.

You say this: "Why did I be-
come a Japanese special affairs
member?"—I claim the priv-
ilege to reserve my defence.

You were a special duty mem-
ber, were you not?—No, I do
not want to give you an answer.

You go on to refer to how you
were driven into the Japanese
service through George Wong
and a Japanese Army sergeant
called Nagauchi in May, 1942?—
Again, I wish the Court to allow
me to make an explanation with
regard to this passage. It is
untrue.

You say in that letter that
George Wong was a special duty
detective?—I had no knowl-
edge that he was special duty
detective of the Kwantung
Army. I put it down, I must
tell this Court that the letter
was written to get George Wong
in trouble.

ROYAL HONG KONG
GOLF CLUB

There will be transport for
golfers to Fanling on Friday,
Saturday & Monday, April 19th,
20th & 22nd as well as on
Sunday 21st.

P. G. GRAY,
Hon. Secretary.

KOWLOON OPTICAL CO.

Refracting and Manufacturing
Opticians
P. M. Wright, D.O.S. (U.S.A.)
Optometrist-in-Charge
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LAMBERT BROS.

Auctioneers, Surveyors
and Appraisers,
Pedder Building,
Telephone No. 20224.

SERVICE AUCTION ROOMS

Auctioneers, Surveyors, etc.
Basement, French Bank Bldg.,
A.E.B. de Sousa, Auctioneer.
Telephone 31867.

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"Deliberate Lies"

Let's have it this way. Hector
Lee. Many of the things in
this letter were deliberate lies?
—Yes.

Was there such a person as a
Japanese Army Sergeant called
Nagauchi?—Yes. There was
such a man.

And he was the man to whom
George Wong was attached in
his work?—At the very begin-
ning, George Wong introduced
this man Nagauchi to me for
smuggling business.

Was George Wong assisting
Nagauchi?—Only for the pur-
pose of smuggling.

Were you ever accused by
Nagauchi of being a member of
the C.C. clique of the Blue Shirt
Party?—Yes. This is a false
story again.

You gave a lot of details of
your being taken to the deten-
tion room for three days with-

able for Henry Lee's arrest?—
Correct.

Why did you believe that?—
According to what people said,
Moriama and Yoshimoto arrest-
ed Henry Lee. So I thought
George Wong did it.

Because of accused's associa-
tion with these two?—Whether
or not he was working for Mori-
ama I cannot say. But he was
going about with Moriama.

You mention that at the in-
terview you and George Wong
had with Endo, two suspects
were mentioned, Francisco
Leson and Henry Lee?—It was
Ho Kei of Shamshuipo who had
suspicion of these men.

You believed then and you be-
lieve now that it was Ho Kei
who was spying on these two
men?—At that time it was I
who asked Francisco Leson and
Henry Lee to leave Hong Kong
temporarily.

Prison Conversations

When did you change your
mind concerning George Wong's
guilt in regard to Henry Lee?
—It was after I was detained
in Stanley Prison and also after
what I had heard from other
people.

Especially during the exercise
hour when you were free to talk
to George Wong?—I did ques-
tion him in Stanley Prison.

It appears that you will de-
fend yourself, if charged, as a
very loyal person during the Ja-
panese occupation?—And I will
have evidence to prove that.

Will you also say that you
were acting for the Chinese
against the Japanese?—It is my
business. I will make my de-
fence at my trial.

Will you also produce a docu-
ment testifying that you were
a member of some special force
or other?—I will defend myself
not only from my mouth. I will
prove some facts.

Instead of being in prison,
you should be awarded some
medal for gallantry during the
Japanese days?—I don't mean
that. But concerning my be-
haviour and actions during the
period the Government can make
some inquiries.

From His Conscience

Mr. Lo: Before coming to
Court you knew that you had
not been identified by anyone
though you have been detained
about seven months. Do you,
Hector Lee, elect to come to
Court and tell lies?—I am not
telling lies.

What is true? The evidence
you gave on oath today or the
things written in the document
brought up?—I am giving
evidence today under oath and
every word deposed is from my
conscience.

CIVIL WAR

Washington, Apr. 17.
The United States may
make some common sense out
of the re-occupation of civil war
in China.

The Secretary of State,
James F. Byrnes, told a press
conference today that Gen.
George C. Marshall, President
Truman's special envoy to
China, "will report in the
very near future on conditions
in China and the United
States may have something to
say at that time."—Associated
Press.

out food or water. Is that also
false?—That is untrue.

Witness proceeded to say that
his references to George Wong
were untrue and that he had
given accused's name for that
of Ho Kei. He wrote the letter,
Hector Lee said, in such a way
as to make it harmful to George
Wong, as he suspected him then
of being responsible for the
gendarmes seeking two of his
friends, Francisco Leson and
Enrique Lee.

"Only Deviation"

Mr. d'Almada: You say that
the only deviation from the
truth in the letter is that the
name of George Wong is sub-
stituted for that of Ho Kei?—
The whole of this part of my
letter is false.

Mr. d'Almada: Witnesses are
called to substantiate the truth.
You are attempting to substanti-
ate a falsity and so far you have
not succeeded.

Mr. da Silva: You told the
Court that you believed at first
that George Wong was respon-

Case Against Gehring Withdrawn

(Continued from Page 2)

During the period in ques-
tion, he was devoting himself
to the service of the Maryknoll
Mission in Kowloon. He slept
there and remained on the pre-
mises practically all the time.
He may have gone out occasion-
ally but his duty at that time
was to protect the Sisters of
that Institution and the Sisters
have expressed their gratitude
for the services he rendered to
them.

"Like A Carbon Copy"

The second overt act was that
on or about the 20th of May
1942, he wrote and sent to a
Japanese, named Mr. Yamoto,
a letter to the tenor and effect of
a document that was set out in
the charge. The Prosecution
has not got the original letter.
They have in their possession an
unsigned piece of paper which
looks like a carbon copy on
which the words set out in the
charge appear. Mr. Gehring
categorically denies having pre-
pared such a letter, written it,
signed it or sent it. He knew
Mr. Yamoto, who was a senior
official in the Japanese Broad-
casting Organisation in Hong
Kong. I submit most strongly
that it is ludicrous to think
that Mr. Gehring, if he had in-
tended to give information
against the persons named in
that letter, would have written
the same to Mr. Yamoto. Mr.
Yamoto, as I have mentioned,
was connected with the Broad-
casting Organisation. He had
nothing to do with the discipli-
nary measures to be taken against
third nationals or enemies.

He was not connected with the
Gestapo and it would have been
as futile for Mr. Gehring to
have written to him as it would
be for any of us to write to the
Secretary of ZBW to report a
criminal charge under the pre-
sent Administration.

Belgian Case

The third overt act was that
he aided and assisted and took
part in the investigation by the
Japanese of suspected espionage
activities being conducted on be-
half of the King by certain Bel-
gian gentlemen alleging that
they had the use of a wireless
transmitter. Mr. Gehring does
know something about this
charge. He received a message
from a young lady who, in-
cidentally, was one of the per-
sons who identified him at an
identification parade and who
at one time was employed by the
Japanese Broadcasting Authori-
ties as a Secretary to Mr. Ya-
moto, and was then closely con-
nected with Japanese officers of
the Gestapo, to call at an office
in Exchange Building close to
the I.A.C. office. Mr. Gehring
went to see her and found var-
ious people in the room, includ-
ing the I.R.C. office. Mr. Gehring
and she then asked him if he
would get in touch with the
three Belgian gentlemen named
in the charge, and make en-
quiries about the receiving set
which the Japanese thought they
possessed. Mr. Gehring indig-
nantly refused to take any part in
this investigation and left the
office. He reported the matter
to certain Japanese officials who
were not connected with the
Gestapo and asked them to take
up the matter for him and to
see that he was left free from
any such importunities. As a
result he heard nothing more of
this matter. He did not make
any investigations. He was not
concerned with them.

One can understand the pos-
sibility that an ex-Gestapo in-
former would wish to curry fa-
vour with the British Authori-
ties by laying information. That
is a very different proposition
to establishing that the charge
is true. It is a coincidence that
this had worked for Mr. Yamoto

to whom the alleged letter.
(Overt act 2) was supposed to
be addressed. I feel confident
that if the case had been heard,
the Court would have acquitted
Mr. Gehring of this and of the
other two charges.

I again ask that this state-
ment be given full publicity so
that Mr. Gehring does not find
himself in a hostile world that
has prejudged him of charges of
which he is not guilty.

"Prima Facie Case"

In reply, Mr. Silva said that
the Crown had evidence to make
a prima facie case against Geh-
ring. This request for with-
drawal was not made because
there was no prima facie case
but because of the amnesty, and
that ought to be clear to Mr.
Blake who himself was a mem-
ber of the law courts.

Continuing, Mr. Silva said that
that did not stamp Gehring as
a guilty man in the eyes of the
British law or in the eyes of the
British public. He did not want
to say much about the evidence
on behalf of the Crown but he
felt that he should reveal cer-
tain aspects of the evidence.

What Mr. Blake had stated
about the letter was correct but,
in fairness to the Crown, it
should be stated that the docu-
ment was found in Gehring's re-
sidence at the time of his arrest
and that the Crown would have
asked for the inference that the
original document not have been
found in Gehring's possession if
he had sent it to Yamoto.

A Surprise

It was not true that Yamoto
was not connected with the Ges-
tapo, and the statement that the
young lady mentioned was con-
nected with the Gestapo came as
a surprise to the Crown.
Concluding Mr. Silva said that
he was not in court to condemn
or to whitewash Gehring but to
state the facts for the Crown's
withdrawal.

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Drunken G.I.s Kill Two Japanese

Two American soldiers who left a drinking party and shot and killed two Japanese from whom they had demanded money, were today found guilty of first-degree murder and sentenced to life imprisonment, the 5th Air Force announced.

STORY OF LETTER

(Continued from Page 5)
was for my defence. There was something in it that would implicate the accused.
The next witness was Au-yung Yuk-shim, wife of George Wong. She said that in June, 1943, her husband was arrested by the Japanese. He was brought home and she treated him for injuries he received during detention. She knew Wong Pu's wife in June, 1944, she came quite often to the Wong Sun Yuen shop at 622, Nathan Road.
Mr. de Silva: From 1942 until the first few months of 1943 your husband was employed by the Japanese troops?—I knew that. He also carried a gun regularly?—No.
Witness denied that she had ever collected a sum of HK\$100,000 from Wong Pu's wife. She admitted that she knew Lai Kit and that he had stayed at her house in 1942 and 1943.

Her Friend

Mr. de Silva: Your husband was smuggling with the "herillas" in 1942 and 1943. Can you think of any reason why he asked a gendarmier detective to stay with him during that period?—Lai Kit was a friend of mine, not of my husband.

You invited Lai Kit to stay with you against your husband's wishes?—Yes. Because at that time he was out of a job and had nothing to eat.

At this stage, Mr. de Silva said that he had no other witnesses. Mr. de Silva said that investigation had been made into the certificate and badge which the accused claimed were found by Capt. Lee at his house, and he would call Eddie Remedios, the interpreter who had carried out the arrest.
Remedios said, in evidence, that Capt. Lee took away some papers from the house. He did not know what they were. At Shamshing Station at 8 a.m. the following day, he was again interrogated by Capt. Lee.

A certificate and badge was referred to by the accused during the interrogation. Captain Lee then produced a bundle of papers and accused picked out from it a piece of paper and a badge attached to it. Not being able to read Chinese, he was unaware of the contents of the certificate or the wording of the badge. He believed, witness said, that Capt. Lee must have retained the certificate and badge. He did not know if Capt. Lee made any inquiries about them.

Mr. de Silva then said that an exhaustive search had been made for the certificate and badge but no trace of them had been found. He wanted to make it quite clear that the Crown was not aware of this certificate and badge until Wong had made reference to them from the witness-box. The Crown regretted that these could not now be produced and would welcome any comment from the Court with a view to passing this to the proper authorities. Though the Crown did not attach any importance to this certificate and badge, it was possible that the Defence did.

Mr. d'Almeida: "Even if the Crown had not invited comment on this it should be forthcoming at some stage of the proceedings. It is a most extraordinary lapse on the part of those responsible that a proper inventory was not taken of what was found at the accused's house. I can only think that this must have happened because an Army officer was delegated to this task instead of a police officer. I accept your statement that the Prosecution had no knowledge of the certificate and badge and I have no doubt that Counsel for the Defence also accept the statement."

Mr. d'Almeida went on to say that a skeleton statement with regard to the certificate and badge was that they were dated May 10, 1944. It was not established from the evidence of the witness, just heard, that a certificate and badge had been found which the accused had claimed were given him by the Changling Government.

At this stage Mr. Hing-shing Lo, Defence Counsel, said that he had no more witnesses to call.
Mr. Lo: "I do not think these

They were John S. W. Hull, of Springfield, Illinois, and Pvt. Arthur L. Hymer, of Harepta, Louisiana.

After a two-day General Court Martial, they were sentenced and dishonorably discharged from the service, forfeiting all pay and allowances and "will be confined in hard labour for their natural lives."

The sentence is subject to review and will not be effective until approved by the Commanding-General of the 5th Air Force and the War Department.

The two soldiers were arrested in the town of Itagane, Osaka, soon after two Japanese, Tsurukichi Hirose and Umeo Sakamoto, were shot.

The trial testimony showed that prior to the shooting Hull and Hymer had drunk sake with girls in a hotel room, firing pistols at the ceiling and earlier at street lights.

During the evening they left the room and encountered Hirose and Sakamoto on the street. In a drunken condition they forced their way into the home of one of the Japanese and demanded money. The Japanese said they had none and the soldiers dragged them outside and shot each through the head. The military police arrested the soldiers in the hotel.—Associated Press.

Callant commanders, Siu Tak-keung and Siu Tak-ching, are likely to come tomorrow morning."

Mr. de Silva: "It is very likely that they will come." Wong, recalled, said that he had been in touch with the Special Attack Force since February, 1945. He went to Cheung-muk in July or August, 1945 to collect the badge. There he collected Tang Fat whom he asked to get in touch with Wong Shek and arrange for his registration in the Force. On that occasion he also sought Siu Tak-keung, whom he wanted to ask for a testimonial that had been promised him. Tang Fat told him to return to Hong Kong and that he would go to Tung Koon himself to arrange for the badge. In July or August he brought these to Hong Kong and some four days later Wong Shek had come to ask him if he had received the badge and certificate.

Mr. de Silva: Were you aware at the time that these were authorities to join their banners as they were anxious to have as large a force as possible for the re-taking?—I did not have the impression that Wong Shek was recruiting. At that time it was not an easy matter to do this. Wong Shek told me he would register me if I gave him a list of particulars concerning myself.

Now your only basis in support of this certificate and badge being authentic are the statements of Wong Shek and Tang Fat?—I think the 17th Branch of the Shock Troops at Tung Koon know about it. I will instruct my counsel to send my wife for their statement.

Were you anxious to get this certificate and badge at that time because of the expected defeat of the Japanese?—No.
Are you aware of the fact that when Tsui Kwok-ching was arrested he had a Kuomintang membership badge on him?—No. Because I am not a member of the Kuomintang.

Mrs. Remedios said that following the arrest of her husband in November, 1943, by the Gendarmier, she returned to her home one day after a visit to the Supreme Court to find Moriama and George Wong there with another person she did not know. Moriama had offered her by signs and in broken English to take a letter from her to her husband and she had written one and handed it to him.

The Court adjourned to 10.45 a.m. today.

TWO FREE-FOR-ALLS

Two Chinese were arrested and an Indian soldier detained in hospital following a free-for-all fight between a few of all nationalities last night shortly before 11 p.m. The disturbance started following a quarrel at a party at a private club. The big crowd

FIVE YEAR PLAN Russian Programme Outlined Prevention Of Aggression

MOSCOW, APRIL 17.
"COMRADE STALIN HAS WARNED US THAT IN FUTURE, PEACE-LOVING NATIONS MAY BE AGAIN TAKEN UNWARE BY AGGRESSION UNLESS OF COURSE THEY DEVELOP SPECIAL MEASURES CAPABLE OF PREVENTING AGGRESSION."
WITH THESE WORDS NIKOLAI VOZNESENSKY, CHAIRMAN OF RUSSIA'S STATE PLANNING COMMISSION, INTRODUCED TO THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE THE DEMANDS WHICH WILL BE MADE UPON THEM UNDER THE NEW FIVE-YEAR PLAN.

Voznesensky continued: "We must not forget that monopolistic capitalism is capable of giving birth to new aggressions. For the prevention of new aggressions, aggressive nations must be completely disarmed and submitted to military and economic control and we must have, in the United Nations, a body which will stand guard over international peace and security and which will be capable of defending peace and preventing a new aggression. Fighting forces in the Soviet Union must be strengthened. We must constantly insure their equipment with the newest of modern weapons and we must insure further strengthening of the military and economic potential in the Soviet State."

Voznesensky summarized the entire objective in these words: "It is to rehabilitate our war-ravaged regions and to restore industry and agriculture to the pre-war levels rather than to surpass this level by considerable extent."

The top task under the new plan calls for the restoration and development of heavy industry—iron, steel, fuel, electricity, machine tools, chemicals, timber and building material. In order to attain the desired annual rate of pig iron and steel production of 16 million tons, Russia plans to build 45

blast furnaces, 104 rolling mills, 63 coke batteries. The plan includes huge new plants for Siberia and the Urals. Far Eastern Siberia will develop its own resources of iron ore. Large areas are to be surveyed for future production. Commercial iron ore deposits of 1,680,000,000 tons, 100,000,000 of which is in western Siberia and manganese deposits totalling 110,000,000 tons are expected to be struck out.

Russia hopes to be able to mine 51 per cent. more coal than before the war. Virgin coal fields will be opened in the square metres of pre-fabricated Vureya and Khabarovsk territory of the Far East.

A maximum development of petroleum extraction and refining will continue in Eastern regions including Sakhalin Island. In addition, engineers are going to push eastern districts in an effort to approach the production of the south.

By 1950, Russia wants commercial reserves of petroleum for 2 or 3 years ahead. The production of high octane gasoline will figure prominently. By the end of 1950, four oil refineries will be built and 16 oil refining installations constructed. Six hydroelectric stations are being rehabilitated and 80 new ones are nearly finished. The plan also calls for an an-

GEN. CHIANG DECORATED

Chungking, Apr. 17.
General Jui, head of the French goodwill mission to China, today decorated Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek with the Croix de Guerre with palm.—Associated Press.

U.S. Trade With Britain

Washington, Apr. 17.
The United States State Department will shortly announce its intention of entering into negotiations for a reciprocal trade agreement with Britain, it was learned in authoritative quarters here today.

The Department will also issue a long list of specific commodities on which the United States wants discussions on reductions of mutual tariff and preferential tariff barriers between the two countries.

Simultaneously, "notices of intention" to work out such agreements with thirteen other countries, including South Africa, Australia, Canada and New Zealand, will be given. All these agreements will be negotiated at a preliminary international trade conference, details of which were announced in the British House of Commons yesterday by Mr. Herbert Morrison. This conference is expected to be held in Britain next September.—Reuter.

Washington, Apr. 17.
Mr. Byrnes told a press conference today that the Far East Commission, which has headquarters in the former Japanese Embassy, has "made some progress in planning a conference of the victor nations on reparations from Japan."—Associated Press.

Automotive vehicle production of half a million by 1950. Approximately 4,000,000 square metres of pre-fabricated houses are to be turned out annually.—Associated Press.

SPORTS SECTION

U.S. Baseball

New York, Apr. 17.
The world championship Detroit Tigers and the pennant-winning Chicago Cubs won their opening games as the big leagues on Tuesday launched their westward season.

American League
The Tigers beat St. Louis, 2 to 1, on Newhouse's tight hurling and Hank Greenberg's home run. President Truman saw Boston trim Washington, 6 to 3. Williams hit a home run.

New York blanked Philadelphia, 5 to 0, with a home run by Joe Di Maggio. Fellers' brilliant pitching gave Cleveland a 1 to 0 victory over Chicago.

National League
The Cubs beat Cincinnati, 4 to 3, scoring all their runs in the final inning. New York Giants defeated Philadelphia, 8 to 4, with a home run by Ott.

Sain, a former sailor, hurled Boston's 5 to 3 victory over Brooklyn. Pittsburgh upset St. Louis, 6 to 4, the Pirates hammering five pitchers.

National League			
Philadelphia	Runs	Hits	Errors
Philadelphia	4	7	1
New York	8	11	1
Chicago	4	6	0
Cincinnati	3	11	0
Brooklyn	3	10	2
Boston	5	8	1
Pittsburgh	6	11	1
St. Louis	4	9	1

American League			
Cleveland	Runs	Hits	Errors
Cleveland	1	6	2
Chicago	0	8	0
St. Louis	1	4	0
Detroit	3	6	0
Boston	6	11	0
Washington	2	11	1
New York	5	7	2
Philadelphia	0	5	1

which gathered were quickly dispersed on the arrival of the Police and Service patrols. Three Chinese sailors and two sailors were involved in a quarrel in Nathan Road near the Police Station about 8 p.m. last night. Some drunken sailors, the sailors said, were drinking before the arrival of the Police.

Anglo-French Boxing

London, Apr. 16.
Harry Lazar of London beat Francois Blanchard of France on point over eight rounds in a welterweight contest at Town Hall, Bow Road, here tonight.

Lazar established big points lead early in the fight, although Blanchard rallied strongly. He could not wipe out the deficit.

In the sixth round the Frenchman, with a surprise right to the body, dropped his opponent for the count of six.

In another eight round contest, one of Britain's most promising young featherweights, Cliff Curvis of Swansea, scored a comfortable victory over Louis Orsini of France. The 18-year old Welshman gave a superb display of ringcraft. Orsini, who is a contender for the French featherweight title, seemed puzzled by the Welshman's stance. Curvis easily avoided Orsini's vicious hooks and swings. He calmly selected his punches, being content to pile up substantial points lead.—Reuter.

LOCAL BASEBALL

Ball fans will have a treat in store for them on Easter Sunday when an exhibition baseball game between Hong Kong Nine and U.S.S. Los Angeles will be played at Recreation ground, at 10.30 a.m. sharp.

The following Hong Kong players are connected to communicate with "Doc" Molten Shell House, 1st floor; or Mr. H. Moodeen, Tel. 27405:—

Nip Lum, Wally, China, Stan Leonard, Bertie, Gosano, Dave Leonard, George, Bousa, J. Draper, Gerry Gosano, Arthur, Gosano, George, Gosano, Y. Gosano, Kong, Alvin, Mennie, Xavier and Archie, Yauwong.

Bolton Enquiry

Bolton, Apr. 16.
A suggestion that a central control room should be used to marshal football ground crowds was made today by W. J. Howard, Chief Constable of Bolton.

He had been recalled to give evidence at the resumed Home Office enquiry into the Bolton football ground disaster of March 9 when 33 people were killed. The enquiry has ended.

A report is expected to be published in two or three weeks' time.

Howard said such control rooms would be a great advantage. "If an important match were regarded as an 'alert' and measures were put into operation parallel with those we had in civil defence," he said, "I think that would cover almost any contingency. That might arise. I am thinking of a communication system with intercom telephones." He also thought a loudspeaker system was desirable. It was already installed inside the ground and the manager of the club has agreed it should be extended to the outside.

Howard thought the capacity of a ground should be assessed by a technician in consultation with the police and suggested there should be some licensing authority independent of the police and football clubs.—Reuter.

FOOTBALL TOUR

London, Apr. 17.
Now that the Charlton Athletics South African soccer tour is off, the Club may make a short tour of the Continent when the English season is over.

Arrangements have been made for Charlton to play one match against the French Cup Finalists in Paris, the game in Denmark at Copenhagen and two in Sweden, one of which will be played in Stockholm.

The trip to France and Denmark will be by air and then by motor to the various grounds. The return journey will be by air. All tickets for the tour have been booked and the Football Association has agreed to cover the tour.

"Sniperscope" And "Snoopescope"

Washington, April 17.
Two devices known as Sniperscope and Snoopescope enabled American soldiers to see at night as well as in the day, the U.S. Army disclosed today.

"Many of the Japanese losses on Okinawa can be credited to either Sniperscope or Snoopescope," an official of the Army said.

The two inventions which ended the careers of many Japanese soldiers who thought they were safe in darkness were first used in the summer of 1944. The American infantrymen used the devices the most and they enable the soldiers to see clearly on the darkest night.

The Sniperscope was more or less like a hand controlled camera mounted on rifles, while the Snoopescope, when attached to the radiator of a jeep, allowed the vehicle to move swiftly along the darkest roads without being seen.

Previous hints of these two inventions indicated that they would be bulky objects hard to move about, but wartime necessity and stimulation of ideas finally turned them out in sizes so small that they caused no inconvenience or trouble in carrying.—Associated Press.

Gold Rush On Stock Exchange

London, Apr. 17.
Traditional Easter quietude on the London Stock Exchange was shattered today by news of the richest gold reef ever discovered in South Africa. Gold mining shares rocketed.

The announcement of the reef, found five miles southeast of Johannesburg in the Orange Free State and assaying more than 23,000 tons of gold, sent the 5-shares of Western Holdings (one of the companies responsible for the boring) from 72/6 to 86/3 in a few minutes after the exchange had opened. By midday, these shares had risen to 90/.

The total market appreciation was £1,725,000 and in five leading Orange Free State gold mining companies shares appreciation reached £2,500,000, by the time the exchange closed.

Commenting on the strike, the "Financial Times" says that these values were quite unprecedented in the history of South African gold mining.

The paper warns that the borehole results should, however, be taken more as an indication of the existence of a reef rather than a pointer to what the average value of such a reef might be.

"Nevertheless, it is impossible not to regard this latest result as being very encouraging," the paper adds, pointing out that the strike is further confirmation of a north-south line in the reef which was already indicated by drilling on the Western Holdings properties.—Reuter.

HOW LONG WILL THEY SERVE?

London, Apr. 17.
University students and other youths who are approaching the call-up in the immediate future, will know after the Parliament Easter recess how long they will have to serve. Mr. Strachey, Under-Secretary for Air, told the House of Commons tonight.

Pressed by the uncertainty and anxiety on this question, he replied that a Government announcement would definitely be made after the House resumed on April 20. Difficulties arose from the simultaneous character of the world situation today. It was not yet possible to foresee the number necessary in the armed forces after the end of this year. It was hoped that from the coming talks of Mr. Ernest Bevin, the Foreign Secretary, abroad, a whole batch of peace treaties would result that would help to stabilize the situation. "It would then be possible for Government to see ahead more clearly.—Reuter.

Three men armed with revolvers and automatics entered a floor in No. 55, Wo Sang Street, Kowloon, the place was used as an opium den and the robbers searched all the premises and removed the amount stolen has not been estimated.

Document In Bust Of Hitler

Shanghai, Apr. 17.
The six Nazis arrested in Shanghai are: Edgar Von Randow, Hans Mosberg, Baron Jasco Von Puttkammer, Hermann Jaeger, Hainz Peerchke and Walter Richter, all being held as material witnesses.

Of those in American custody in Canton is Dr. Johannes Otto, long time resident in Canton, who is termed as the head of the Nazi Party in South China. Others include, Eruch Heise, erstwhile head of Col. Enhardt's South China staff, Hans Nieman, Oswald Ulbricht and Dr. Franz Siebert, Consul-General in Canton.

A document inside a bronze bust of Hitler has been unearthed by American intelligence officers from a six-foot grave in the court-yard of the German Vice-Consul, Johannes Bressan, in Canton, it was learned here today.

The bust was buried in a ceremony shortly after the German radio announced the Fuehrer's death and yielded Hitler's Nuremberg speech on the imperishability of the Nazi doctrine and a locally scribbled note which said, "We will come again," indicating the Nazi hope of the future.

The bust was once buried in Hong Kong and dug up by the Japanese who presented it to the Germans.—Associated Press.

ANGLO-PORTUGUESE AGREEMENT

London, Apr. 17.
The Anglo-Portuguese agreement regarding trade between the Sterling area and Portugal, which was signed today and comes into force immediately, is particularly welcomed in the city, says Reuters Financial Editor.

Portugal has accumulated a sterling balance of between £70,000,000 and £80,000,000 a very large sum in relation to her normal foreign trade.

During the negotiations, the Portuguese indicated that they were in no hurry to deal with the liquidation of this balance.

The Bank of England and the Bank of Portugal will hold each others' currencies up to a maximum of £5,000,000 or its equivalent in Escudos; thereafter settlement to be affected by the delivery of gold.

The agreement, which contains the usual technical clauses, providing for collaboration on exchange control matters, will remain in force for two years.—Reuter.

RADIO

THURSDAY, APRIL 18th, 1946.
HAL LORENZO FROM THE STUDIO.

Z.B.W. HONGKONG broadcasting on a frequency of 1430 Kilocycles and from 12.30 to 1.30 p.m., 6.30 to 7.30 p.m. and 9.00 to 11.00 p.m. also on 952 Megacycles. H.K.T. 1. Daily Programme Summary. 12.30 p.m., Vaughn Monroe and His Orchestra. 1.00 p.m., News and Announcements. 1.10 p.m., Light Orchestral Selections. 1.30 p.m., Some Compositions of Beethoven. 2.00 p.m., Close Down. 3.00 p.m., Light and Humorous Variety. 7.00 p.m., London Relay—News. 7.15 p.m., "Broadcast to the Stars"—ENSA. 7.30 p.m., Studio—Hal Lorenzo at the Piano. 8.00 p.m., "Serious Music Hall"—ENSA. 8.30 p.m., Glenn Miller and His Orchestra. 9.00 p.m., London Relay—News. 9.45 p.m., Music for Dancing. 9.55 p.m., London Theatre Orchestra. 10.00 p.m., Musical Magazine—ENSA. 10.15 p.m., Sketches. 10.30 p.m., Selected Passages from Wagner's "Die Walkure". 11.00 p.m., Close Down. Programmes marked ENSA are recorded specially for Service Entertainment by the Dept. of National Services Entertainment.

Griffiths and published for the proprietors. The Newsmen's Representative, Limited, by WALTER BATES, THAMES, WINDSOR, KINGS, HONG KONG.